

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. The second step is to gather relevant information and resources. This may involve researching existing solutions, consulting with experts, or collecting data.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the sequence of steps to be taken.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the tasks identified in the plan, often in a systematic and organized manner.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the outcomes of the implementation against the original goals and objectives to determine the effectiveness of the solution.

6. The sixth step is to reflect on the process. This involves considering what worked well, what challenges were encountered, and what lessons can be learned for future tasks.

7. The seventh step is to communicate the findings. This involves sharing the results of the process with relevant stakeholders, providing a clear and concise summary of the work done.

8. The eighth step is to document the process. This involves creating a record of the steps taken, the resources used, and the outcomes achieved, which can be useful for future reference.

9. The ninth step is to seek feedback. This involves asking for input from others who may have insights or suggestions for improving the process.

10. The tenth step is to iterate. This involves using the feedback received to refine the process and make improvements, ensuring that the solution is as effective as possible.

Joseph P. Hirl

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| INTERFERENCE SEARCHED | | | |
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| Class | Subclass | Date | Examiner |
| 706 | 45 | 8/12/02 | A |
| 706 | 50 | 4/1/03 | |
| 706 | 59 | 3/6/04 | |
| 707 | 100 | 12/8/04 | |
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